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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/029,710	12/19/2001	Claude R. Reed	PW 073704 272111	3877

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EXAMINER

WILSON, JACQUELINE B

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2612

DATE MAILED: 04/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/029,710	Applicant(s) REED ET AL.	
	Examiner Jacqueline Wilson	Art Unit 2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 and 32-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 8-31 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. **Claims 32-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bhide et al (US 6,150,158).**

Regarding Claim 32, Bhide et al teaches a video camera (48), translating means (referred to as a transport mechanism 42) for translating the video camera in two perpendicular directions, controlling means (fig. 4, 20) for controlling the translating of the video camera (see cols. 19 and 20), display means (shown in fig. 4) which inherently displays an image captured by the video camera onto a monitor (via connector between the control 20 and element 26).

Regarding Claim 33, Bhide et al teaches the translating means include movement of a carriage (referred to as overhead module 46) along a first track (72 and 74), wherein the first track is itself movable along a second track (64 and 66).

Regarding Claim 34, Bhide et al inherently teaches a first motor and a second motor for moving the transport mechanism (42) in the X and Y directions using the control device 20 (col. 19 lines 40- col. 20, entire column teaches the control device commands the transport mechanism to move the camera in rows and positional

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locations). Although the operation of the control device is not specifically disclosed, it is inherent that the control device would include left, right, up, and down control buttons for operating the device in the X-Y directions. For example, if the control device (20) is a keyboard from a personal computer, it would have been obvious to use the up and down arrows for operating in the y-axis, and left and right arrow keys for operating in the x-axis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bhide et al. (US 6,150,158) and Bettinardi (US 6,731,326).

Regarding Claim 1, Bhide et al teaches a positioning device (referred to as a transport mechanism 42), a control panel (fig. 4, 20), a video camera (48), a monitor (shown in fig. 4) which inherently displays the video output (via connector between the control 20 and element 26) from filming by the camera, a stage (referred to as base 26) on which material of any type may be placed. However, Bhide et al does not specifically teach the system is for enlarging images such that the monitor displays the material at a high magnification. Bettinardi teaches a low vision device in which a camera for panning and zooming is used to enlarge images. Bettinardi specifically discloses a television (fig. 1, 18) is used for displaying an enlarged, or high magnification as claimed, image viewed by camera (10) by using control device (28; col. 4, lines 37+). It would have been obvious to use the magnification device in the system

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of Bhide et al for the purpose of providing closer viewing of the material imaged by the camera. This aids the user in accurate observation of the object being viewed.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Bhide et al with Bettinardi for displaying the material at a high magnification.

Regarding Claim 2, Bhide et al teaches a first set of parallel rods (referred to as rails 64 and 66), a second set of parallel rods (referred to as rails 72 and 74), movably mounted along the second set of parallel rods (col. 15, lines 58+), and inherently teaches a first motor and a second motor for moving the transport mechanism (42) in the X and Y directions (col. 19 lines 40- col. 20, entire column teaches the control device commands the transport mechanism to move the camera in rows and positional locations).

Regarding Claim 3, Bhide et al teaches the first set of parallel rods contains left and right ends (as shown by the left and rightmost ends of the rods in fig. 5A), and wherein the second set of parallel rods contains top and bottom ends (fig. 5A also shows element 72 and 74 having top and bottom ends).

Regarding Claim 4, Bhide et al teaches an enclosure (28) in which the monitoring device is contained (col. 15, lines 21+). The enclosure has at least four sides in which the device is housed. The parallel rods (64 and 66) inherently mount to the enclosure at the top portion of the enclosure such that the items below are monitored (see fig. 5A). The sides of the enclosure in which the rods are attached are interpreted as first and second perimeter plates perpendicular to the first set of parallel rods connected to the left and right ends of the parallel rods.

2. Claims 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bhide et al. (US 6,150,158), Bettinardi (US 6,731,326), in view of Kirsch et al (US 4,187,051).

Regarding Claim 5, although Bhide et al teaches that other variations of the invention including different camera monitoring strategies and the use of automated carrier handling is possible (col. 22, lines 27+), neither Bhide et al nor Bettinardi specifically teach a first mounting plate, a second mounting plate, and bushings attached to the two mounting plates. However, Kirsch et al teaches monitoring system which includes first and second mounting plates (referred to as X-axis slide guide rod brackets; fig. 20, 138), perpendicular to the second set of parallel rods (140), connected to the top and bottom ends of the second set of parallel rods (see fig. 20), and bushings (referred to as Y-axis slide upper bearing brackets 120) attached to the two mounting plates, wherein the bushings slide over the first set of parallel rods (col. 16, lines 43+), allowing the second set of parallel rods to travel along the first set of parallel rods between two perimeter plates (referred to as Y-slide upper guide rod brackets 116). This particular arrangement functions substantially similar to that of Bhide et al in which a camera is moved along an X-Y axis for capturing objects in the X-Y direction. Since Bhide et al teaches other variations may be used, it would have been obvious to use the configuration of Kirsch et al as an alternative apparatus of capturing objects. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Bhide et al

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with Kirsch et al by including a first mounting plate, a second mounting plate, and bushings attached to the two mounting plates.

Regarding Claim 6, Bhide et al teaches the control device (20) maneuvers the transport mechanism in different directions during monitoring (col. 19, line 38- col. 20, entire column). Although the operation of the control device is not specifically disclosed, one having ordinary skill would recognize that the control device would include left, right, up, and down control buttons for operating the device in the X-Y directions. For example, if the control device (20) is a keyboard from a personal computer, it would have been obvious to use the up and down arrows for operating in the y-axis, and left and right arrow keys for operating in the x-axis. Furthermore, Bettinardi teaches using a joystick control device (28) movable in both the forward and back directions as well as side-to-side directions (col. 5, lines 30+). These various control buttons provides easy movement of the camera to a desired position specified by the user. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have the control panel include left, right, up, and down control buttons for operating the device in the X-Y directions.

Claim 7 is analyzed and discussed with respect to Claim 6. (See rejection of Claim 6 above.)

Allowable Subject Matter

3. Claims 8-31 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Regarding Claim 8, the prior art neither teaches nor fairly suggests a system for enlarging images, comprising: a positioning device; a control panel coupled to move the positioning device; a video camera, coupled to the positioning device, which provides a video output; a monitor, connected to the video camera, which displays the video output; a stage, on which material of any type may be placed, wherein the video camera films the material, and the monitor displays the material at a high magnification, wherein the positioning device comprises: a first set of parallel rods; a second set of parallel rods, movably mounted perpendicular to the first set of parallel rods; a carriage mounted for movement along the second set of parallel rods; a first motor coupled to move the second set of parallel rods along the first set of parallel rods; a second motor coupled to move the carriage along the second set of parallel rods, wherein the control panel actuates the first and second motors, wherein the first set of parallel rods contains left and right ends, and wherein the second set of parallel rods contains top and bottom ends, further comprising a first perimeter plate, perpendicular to the first set of parallel rods, connected to the left ends of the first set of parallel rods, and a second perimeter plate, perpendicular to the first set of parallel rods, connected to the right ends of the first set of parallel rods, further comprising: a first mounting plate, perpendicular to the

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second set of parallel rods, connected to the top ends of the second set of parallel rods; a second mounting plate, perpendicular to the second set of parallel rods, connected to the bottom ends of the second set of parallel rods; bushings attached to the two mounting plates, wherein the bushings slide over the first set of parallel rods, allowing the second set of parallel rods to travel along the first set of parallel rods between the two perimeter plates, and further comprising a mounting wall and **a set of wall mounting plates connected to the first set of parallel rods, to allow mounting of the positioning device to the mounting wall**, as claimed in Claim 8.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jacqueline Wilson whose telephone number is (571) 272-7322. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am-5:00pm (alternate Fridays off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on (571) 272-7308. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

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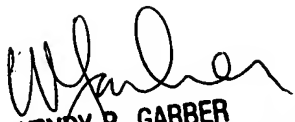
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JW

03/23/05


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